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that would be blazoned to the Heavens in the rich. But that is not the case with your independent Magazine, as I have found with respect to myself.

T.B.

ON A RESPECTABLE LINEN WEAVER,
WHO DIED IN THE PARISH OF
BALLYNURE, ON THE 1ST DAY
OF AUGUST, 1813.

“ Pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego,
All earth-born cares are wrong;
Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.”

GOLDSMITH.

MY Harp! resume thy plaintive tone,
Thy dirge pour on the plaintive ear,
Bid kindred souls with thee to mourn,
And drain from pity's eye the tear.
Oh! DOLLARS, o'er thy fate severe
Remembering friendship long shall weep;
But why thus mourn? thy sorrows are
All sunk in soft oblivion's sleep.

No more thou to disease art chain'd;
No more thou'l stem affliction's tide;
Thy peaceful haven thou hast gain'd,
And now life's thundering storms subside.
Thee, godlike Virtue deign'd to guide,
Thro' all thy rugged paths obscure,
And bade thee scorn ignoble pride,
And form'd thee honest, great, and poor.

Ennobling independence smil'd,
To see thy soul tun'd by her charms;
And, tho' from fortune far exil'd,
Embrac'd thee in her daring arms.
And while each social passion warms,
Would Fame oblivion's veil remove,

She'd tell how woe's pernicious storms
The more increas'd thy nuptial love.

What tho' no more by friendshour't view'd,
While mouldering in the dismal drear,
Reflection o'er thee long shall brood,
And from the bosom draw a tear.
Evn conscious Truth bids me declare,
Ere I my humble lay conclude,
That thou wert Virtue's friend sincere,
Who kept the course herself purs'd.

A VERY LEARNED PARAPHRASE ON
THE FIRST AND SECOND VERSES
OF THE XXIII. CHAPTER OF SO-
LOMON'S PROVERBS. INTENDED
FOR THE USE OF YOUNG DIVINES.

IF you should chance to dine with 'squires,
Or knights who represent our shires,
Or with the rulers of the nation,
All "honourable men" of station;
Before you touch the tempting meat,
Consider well what's on your plate:
For oft you'll see a gobbling gluton,
Devour at once a leg of mutton,
And cram into his gulping gullet,
A leg, a wing, and breast of pullet;
With watering mouth gape at each dish,
Now eating fowl, now eating fish,
Praising the dinner o'er and o'er,
Eat as he ne'er had ate before.
But, hark! if you are one of these,
And if your stomach's ill to please;
If you incline to fill your maw,
And fix on every dish your claw,
Rather than gratify this passion,
Or much indulge this fav'rite fashion,
Attentively this precept note,
“Take up your knife, and cut your throat.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES,
AND AGRICULTURE.

*Specification of the Patent granted to John Clark,
of Bridgewater, in the County of Somerset,
Upholsterer, &c.; for a new method of con-
structing beds, pillows, hammocks, and cush-
ions.*

Dated July 14, 1813.

I THE said John Clark, do hereby de-
clare, that the nature of my said inven-
tion, and the manner in which the same

is to be performed, are ascertained, and
particularly described as follows; that is to
say: Firstly, I do render the case of the
bed, pillow, hammock, or cushion, im-
perious to air. Secondly, I do strengthen
the said case, by inclosing it in another
case, which said external case need not be
imperious to air. Thirdly, I do fill the
aforesaid internal case with common atmos-
pheric air, instead of down or feathers, &c.

Fourthly, I do insert the air into the said case through an aperture or tube, by means of an air-pump, or any other suitable instrument, and I do prevent the air from returning by means of an air-tight stop-cock or valve.

There may be numerous methods of rendering the aforesaid internal case impervious to air, either by constructing it of such suitable substance or substances, as are of themselves air-proof, or otherwise by covering it with any composition, which is, when dry, elastic, pliable, and impervious to air. But the method which I have hitherto preferred and adopted, is described as follows.

The said internal case being made in the usual manner, with tyke, or other suitable material, is rendered impervious to air in the following manner.

To one ounce of caoutchouc, (usually called elastic-gum, or Indian rubber,) cut in small pieces, add eight ounces of spirit of turpentine; let it stand for two or three days, or until the caoutchouc be considerably distended, and almost in a state of solution; then throw it into an open furnace containing seventy ounces of linseed oil, and boil it slowly for several hours, stirring it frequently, until the composition becomes of a thick glutinous consistency by the evaporation of the oil, then let it cool, and filter through a fine cloth; care must be taken to prevent its coming in contact with the fire, therefore the furnace should be surrounded with brick-work, and sheltered from the weather, and over it there should be a funnel to carry off the steam.

When this composition is used it must be made rather warm, and the said internal case of bed, pillow, hammock, or cushion must be immersed in it, until completely saturated therewith; it must then be extended by cords and loops attached to its corners, and exposed to a current of air in a shady place, and sheltered from the weather, turning it frequently to prevent the composition from draining off until dry; another covering of the composition must then be added by means of a flat hair brush; when in this state, a circular aperture about one inch diameter must be made in any convenient part of the case, and some of the composition poured in to cover it internally as well as externally, the circular aperture must then be closed by adapting thereto, and securely fastening on by means of screws, ligatures, or by any other method, a short metallic

tube, furnished with an air-tight stop-cock or valve, through which, by means of an air-pump or other suitable machine, as much air must be inserted as will fill the case, whereby it will be rendered more commodious for receiving the subsequent coverings of the composition, one after another as they dry, in laying on which, great care must be taken at the seams, and to cover the whole smoothly and uniformly, until the case be perfectly air-tight.

This composition dries slowly, but is, when dry, extremely pliable, and so elastic, that if the cloth be folded in sharp corners, it will not crack or peel off.

If two apertures be made in the said case, and a tube furnished with a valve or stop-cock, as before described, be adapted to each, a current of air may be made to pass through the case, which will accelerate the drying of the internal composition.

When the case is quite dry, it must be washed in clear water, wherein if any air-bubbles arise from the case, they will indicate the exact place of a leak or leaks, which being marked, the case must be dried from the water, and re-touched with the composition, until no such air-bubbles arise from any part of the case, when filled with air and immersed in water.

The case may afterward be gilt, by laying the sheets of leaf-gold on it, and pressing them down, which renders it more durable and impermeable.

The external case may be made of tyke or velvet, or any other suitable material, and must be made rather smaller than the internal case, otherwise it will allow it to be too much distended when filled with air.

The air-pumps, together with all the machinery which may be used for filling or exhausting the beds, may be enclosed under the bedsteads, and should communicate with cords and tassels, or handles placed commodiously within reach.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATENTEE.

The principal advantage resulting from the foregoing method of construction, comprising elasticity, lightness, portability, buoyancy, &c., are enumerated as follows:

Beds and Pillows, &c.

1. Their superior degree of elasticity affording the most renovating and easy repose, either in this or in the warmest climates.

2. They may, when required, be changed from the greatest degree of softness, to

the hardness of a mattress, by moving the handle of the air-pump, which is placed commodiously within reach; or they may be rendered soft to any required degree, by the exhausting-pump also within reach.

3. They may at any time be rendered perfectly fresh and cool, by merely changing the air by the alternate use of the air-pump; this may be effected in a few minutes, without the person sleeping on the beds being moved, hence their great advantage to invalids, and their generally refreshing and salubrious effects.

To the colonies and plantations in the West Indies, or where warmth of climate prevails, they present numerous advantages from the facility with which they are rendered cool, or to the coldest climates from their warmth, air being one of the best non-conductors of heat.

The air-pumps, together with all the machinery for filling and exhausting the beds, being inclosed under the bedsteads, and communicating with cords and tassels (resembling bell-pulls,) suspended immediately above the pillows, any alteration in the state or temperature of the beds, is thus easily effected, and at any time required.

4. On the general principle of fluids maintaining a uniform level, they are not subject to be sloping on one side; nor are they subject to those hard clumps or knots which feathers or down gradually acquire in the course of a few years, and thereby occasion the troublesome process of taking out the feathers, and fresh making them up.

5. The impossibility of their ever getting damp, the internal case being impermeable to moisture.

6. They require no making up, as by their elasticity they rise immediately when left, and are then in the state of other beds after being shaken and made up; the counter-pane, &c. being returned as usual. Hence they occasion no dust or film in the rooms or on the furniture, which is always the case where feather down beds are used.

7. Their extreme lightness, the largest weighing only a few ounces.

8. Their portability, being easily folded or rolled up, after being previously exhausted; hence their great advantage to travellers.

9. For medical purposes they may be filled with air at any required temperature, or with water, steam, or other fluids, ei-

ther wet or dry, elastic or non-elastic; to which the case is equally impermeable.

Seamen's hammocks will be light, portable and buoyant, and in case of shipwreck, could be used as life-preservers.

Cushions, pads, and carriage-linings will be eligible and commodious from their lightness and elasticity.

Printers' balls for beating the types are commonly made of leather, and stuffed with wool, which soon becomes saturated with moisture from the ink, which makes them inconveniently heavy; but on the present construction they will be light, and may be rendered elastic to any required degree, by means of a tube in the handle, furnished with an air tight stop-cork, &c., as before described.

Observations on the method of producing new and early fruit; by Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

(From the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.)

Nature has given to man the means of acquiring those things which constitute the comforts and luxuries of civilized life, though not the things themselves; it has placed the raw material within his reach; but has left the preparation and improvement of it to his own skill and industry. Every plant and animal, adapted to his service, is made susceptible of endless changes, and, as far as relates to his use, of almost endless improvement. Variation is the constant attendant on cultivation, both in the animal and vegetable world; and in each the offspring are constantly seen, in a greater or less degree, to inherit the character of the parents from which they spring.

No experienced gardener can be ignorant that every species of fruit acquires its greatest state of perfection in some peculiar soils and situations, and under some similar mode of culture; the selection of a proper soil and situation must therefore be the first object of the improver's pursuit; and nothing should be neglected which can add to the size, or improve the flavour of the fruit from which it is intended to propagate. Due attention to these points will in almost all cases be found to comprehend all that is necessary to insure the introduction of new varieties.